

Stop Thief!

Any one whose Watch has a

Non-pull-out

bow (ring), will never have occasion to use this time-honored cry. It is the only bow that cannot be twisted off the case, and is found only on Jas. Boss Filled and other watch cases stamped with this trade mark.

Ask your jeweler for a pamphlet, or send to the manufacturer.

Keystone Watch Case Co., PHILADELPHIA.

SOCIALISTS.

ARE WE ALL SOCIALISTS OF SOME SORT?

French Propaganda—The German Social Democrats.

Bismarck, La Salle and Karl Marx, August Bebel—Prison—College—Wilhelm Liebknecht.

Issued by the Central Press Association of Columbus, Ohio.

With the possible exception of hermits, misers, solitary tramps and Mrs. Hetty Green, man is a social animal. All that which we do in company, partnership or any sort of association is necessarily social, while much that we do when alone, being done with reference to its effect on our fellows, is socialistic. Practically speaking, therefore, we are all Socialists, and any difference in that regard between any and who claim a sort of exclusive ownership of the name, or any to whom it is applied by way of reproach or contempt, is a difference only in degree.

The socialism of the state is increased as the ages roll by, but it is always swinging to one or the other side of the general line of advance. The postoffice is the most socialistic institution of our general government, and the common school of the state, while governmental socialism in some European states takes in the telegraph, the telephone and the railroad. Our municipal socialism usually includes water works; that of European cities very commonly water and gas, and sometimes electricity and street railways.

Modern state socialism received a very substantial impetus from French writers from 50 to 100 years ago, but that of the present generation has been most affected by German writers and an energetic, radical, militant party called the Social Democrats. This party was founded by Ferdinand Lassalle in 1863. Its ultimate object is the abolition of the present forms of government and the substitution of a socialistic one in which labor interests shall be supreme; land and capital shall both belong to the people, associated as a co-operative commonwealth; private competition shall cease; its place being taken by associations of workmen; production shall be regulated and limited by officers chosen by the people, and the whole product of industry shall be equitably distributed among the producers. For the present, its members content themselves with the promotion of measures to better the condition of the working classes, such as shortening the hours of labor, forbidding child labor in factories, and increasing the opportunities of education.

We may date the rise and progress of the Social Democrats in Germany from the predominance of Bismarck.



AUGUST BEBEL.

These are not, strictly speaking, cause and effect, but the necessities of the situation, in the jealousy of the petty German courts of the nobility, and of some of the wealthy classes, made it imperative, in 1850, that the North German Confederation should be based upon universal suffrage. Bebel and Liebknecht, the two most prominent leaders of the Social Democrats today, were elected to the parliament as representatives of the working classes. The followers of Lassalle and of Karl Marx were then rival factions, so weak that Bismarck thought it scarcely worth while to repress them. On the contrary, he was inclined to encourage them a little, as a thorn in the side of the Progressives, who were far more powerful obstacles to the success of his numerous schemes.

In 1873 Bebel, Liebknecht and one other were prosecuted for alleged attempt at high treason, and this brought their party into prominence. In 1874 the rival factions coalesced, and then succeeded in electing nine representatives to the imperial parliament. In 1877 they elected twelve members, capturing two districts of the capital and causing the government no little alarm, not for what they were, but for what they might forebadow.

Bismarck had been thwarted in many ways, but in the horror and excitement engendered by an attempted assassina-

tion of the emperor, he was able to dissolve parliament and elect a majority subservient to his wishes. Then a new and still more stringent coercion law was immediately brought before parliament and passed by a very decisive majority in the face of a strenuous and fierce opposition by the nine members which the Social Democrats still retained. The new law was carried out with utmost rigor, the journals were at once annihilated, the clubs dissolved and many methods of prosecution having no warrant in law were used to compel the flight of leaders against whom no legal case could be made out which public opinion would tolerate.

All meetings were strictly prohibited under heavy penalties, and it was supposed that the party would be annihilated without difficulty; yet in 1881, when the next election for the German parliament took place, twelve Social Democrats were seated. The government had gone so far as to arrest Socialists for the crime of distributing ballots, and their surprise at the result may well be imagined. In 1884 the Socialists captured twenty-four seats, and they now have thirty-six, chiefly from among the most important constituencies. In the meantime Bebel tried to steal some of their thunder by governmental insurance of work people and other like measures, and William III has been posing as very much of a Socialist.

Among the German parliamentary Socialists August Bebel is pre-eminent. He is 53 years old, of medium size, with full, short beard and chestnut hair, regular German features, gray eyes and of delicate aspect. He has a clear, ringing voice, to be heard by the largest audience; he is possessed of great eloquence, and he never fails to win the close attention even of those members most opposed to him. He was educated in the common schools and is a turner by trade. From 1876 to 1885 he



LOUIS VIERICK.

was a member of the large firm of Haslbe & Bebel, in Leipzig, from which city he was expelled under the state of siege which ultimately cost him his interest in the firm created chiefly by his own talents and enterprise.

Bebel has been imprisoned about our years in all—two when he, with Liebknecht, was condemned for an attempt at high treason in the trial already mentioned, the condemnation being for his well-known opinions and not for any overt act performed. As first-class and fellow-prisoner with Liebknecht he passed two years under the teaching of that learned man, and so he may be said to have received a very liberal education in the penitentiary.

In the parliamentary term 1874-77 Bebel was tried at Dresden and convicted of speaking in a manner calculated to bring the emperor into contempt. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and the judge unwisely exercising a discretion which the law gave him, declared Bebel's seat in parliament to be vacated. A new election was necessary, and the government had the satisfaction of having this convicted maligner of the emperor endorsed in a re-election by a majority of more than three-fourths of the votes and by far the largest ever cast in his district.

Wilhelm Liebknecht, whose name is always conjoined with that of Bebel as leader of the party, is a portly man about 70 years old. He has an excellent university education, and he makes his living by his writings in his mother tongue and in French and English. He was in arms for the republic in 1849, and he had to go into exile when the revolution was defeated. Once in reply to a parliamentary taunt he said: "Yes, I did bear arms for the republic in my youth, and I would shoulder the musket again in defense of the republic if it were to be declared for it." From this he has been called "the soldier," and this is still his pet name among his comrades. He is ready and fearless and rather fond of bearing the lion in his den.

When the government purchased the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, a bold policy peculiar to Bismarck was adopted. Liebknecht was invited to continue his articles on liberal terms, and Karl Marx in London was also approached with handsome offers of money and carte blanche as to the strength of his socialism if he would only serve it out in regular doses in the reconstructed organ. The object, doubtless, was to conceal the radical change in the journal, and perhaps to discredit these leaders and manipulate the Socialists to the liking of Bismarck. Neither took the bait, and the policy fell through. Marx was beyond Bismarck's power, but it is said that Liebknecht had to suffer for his refusal.

When the anti-socialistic law was under discussion in the German parliament, the crimes of Hoedeland Nobbling having been freely imported to the Socialists in preceding speeches in speaking for his party, Liebknecht said:

"You well know that these vile imputations are false. Why not confess

For Big Successes.

Having the needed merit to more than make good all the advertising claimed for them, the following four remedies have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed—Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at D. J. Humphrey's Drug Store.

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AT THE ARCH OF TITUS—FOURTH AND GUIDE.

"Good sir, then didst thou order to be taken through this order to view this place. But through this archway Roman With free will possess to man Of all my suffering race."

"Then, sir, do not command me—Indeed I would withstand thee. As all of Israel must! Alone go through the gateway. While I stand and straightway of the archway turning. Will meet thee, safe, I trust."

"My faithful guide, know thy way is parallel with my way. I forthwith made remark. 'I hate the chariot port. But love Judaea's glory. The candlestick and ark.'"

Whereat he gazed in wonder Upon my face, and under His eyelids tapers stole. He touched my hand then quickly. His right little me with mine. And said, "Sch'ma Yisroel!"

Of course my tears descended. While I the greeting ended, "Adonai Echod!" Around the archway turning. He said with a low murmur: "Sch'ma is our God."

—American Hebrew.

CATCHING A TRAIN.

It was my first day on the wheat prairie of North Dakota. I had left Fargo at 5 o'clock in the morning on one of the two daily trains westward and had stopped at Castleton, 20 miles from the "Phenix City of the Northwest." There I had tramped back across the prairie two miles to see the Dalrymple farm, the greatest in the world, 30,000 acres under cultivation. By 9 o'clock in the morning I had seen all there was to be seen in the process of thrashing and so retraced my steps to Castleton.

At the station I was informed that the next means of getting back to Fargo was by a freight train, leaving at about 3 o'clock.

There are no art galleries or cathedrals in Castleton. There are a dozen or two stores and a hotel. I entered the hotel with the air of abandon and general superintendence usually ascribed to commercial travelers, sat down in the office and picked up day before yesterday's St. Paul paper. An old man with white whiskers sat in the room reading the day before that paper. He was evidently a pioneer, who had long been away from the more civilized regions that he lagged a little in the history of the world. However, I was glad to see one good at least in the hotel among the wheatfields.

By way of introducing myself to the old gentleman I cracked a few jokes on the sleepiness of the town and the dinginess of the hotel, but a little later realized that my remarks were ill directed, by finding that he was proprietor of the establishment. "Never mind," thought I, "it will be all right if I take dinner here." The old gentleman's face showed an animated interest as he informed me, in response to a question, that dinner would be served at half past five.

I was now wearied of reading state news, so went out and took a five minutes' walk to the end of the main street and back. Next I bought a novel and went out upon the prairie and spent a couple of hours reading. Killing time in a Dakota town I found not to be so exciting as the same occupation in Chicago or London. About noon I wandered back to town and got stranded on some California fruit at a store. I filled my pockets so completely with grapes and peaches that I never once thought of dinner at the hotel. The old landlord must have been grievously disappointed, but I did not see him again.

I talked with the clerk in the store, read some more and cursed the Northern Pacific until nearly 2 o'clock. Then I sauntered over to the station, and after waiting a half hour for the train inquired of the station agent as to what time I could get away.

He replied, "Not until the 4 o'clock through freight comes." The 2 o'clock was a way freight and had been delayed, he explained.

I moralized on the inconveniences of travel in a new section of the country and set about using up another two hours. I found that I had somehow got some spots of wheel grease on my clothes and managed to spend a comparatively pleasant hour scrubbing out the spots with naphtha at the town drug store. Then I read some more.

At 4 o'clock I went over to the station again and finally plucked up courage to ask the rather irritable agent about the train. He deigned to tell me, as if tired of seeing me around, that the train wouldn't be along until 5. Now I had a companion in my misery, for a lady, with two little girls, was waiting for the next train to Fargo.

Our common annoyances served to introduce us, and we talked of the harvesting and so on, I deriving some information, as she was a resident of the region. At 5 o'clock the train was not in sight, and the station man positively refused to know anything or to have any opinion as to the prospect of our getting away. I offered the lady my book and sat and reflected on the happiness of life in that section, getting up occasionally to look out upon the flat prairie to see if the train had yet risen above the horizon. There was nothing but the two rails stretching away till they converged into one, and then that was lost to the eye.

Once in awhile the lady and the little girls got up to look. Finally she announced that she could see smoke in the distance. My eyes were not so good, but we watched eagerly, and after some minutes I acknowledged with great pleasure that she was right. We watched the smoke solidify into a train, which grew larger and larger until at last it rolled along, and at precisely 6 o'clock the engine came to a standstill a few feet beyond the station on a side track. The baggage intended for passengers was, of course, at the rear end of the train and seemingly a quarter of a mile away.

By this time several men and boys had gathered on the scene, apparently wishing to go to Fargo. No one seemed to want to walk away back to the caboose, and every one was very anxious not to get left. At this moment another freight train, hitherto unnoticed, came booming along on the main track. Things were getting muddled. Would the second train stop? Would the first pull up to the station to accommodate those who wished to enter the caboose? I interrogated the engineer of train No. 1. "Ask the conductor. I don't

know," he yelled. Then he roared and said, "The other train is the one you want." Train No. 3 had rolled along by the station and was now coming to a standstill a hundred yards away.

I found the lady with the little girls. Said I, "We must take the other train."

Some of the men and boys now started briskly to walk in the direction of the train, which was away beyond on the main line.

"Let me take a satchel," said I, chivalrously as I grabbed one of her two enormous traveling bags and started for the train, followed by the lady, the little girls and the remaining men and boys. The train, as I said, was a hundred yards away. We thought of the nine long hours we had waited for that train, and gilded by the fear of a longer stay in Castleton we struck out at a lively pace toward the caboose.

Two-thirds of the distance had been accomplished, and I was striding along with the great piece of luggage banging against my legs at every step, when the train commenced to move away, slowly now.

"Run!" I shouted. The men ahead of us were already on the run. The lady began to scurrier, holding the 5-year-old by one hand, carrying in the other her satchel and followed by the 11-year-old, who brought up the rear.

We gained, but not fast enough. "Let me have the child," I cried, and grabbing up the little one under my arm I began the chase anew, with the big satchel still in one hand and making me go hippity hop by its joltings.

Women were not made to run. Yet the lady was doing well. The train was getting some headway. I dashed along with my awkward burdens and in a few moments reached the steps of the moving caboose, swung the child up into the arms of one of the men who had caught the train, threw my other charge, the strange lady's satchel, upon the platform and jumped aboard.

Glory! I was on my way to Fargo at last. But how about the lady? She was now 20 feet behind and only holding her own.

"Hurry!" But she was puffing—out of breath—and began to lag behind. The 5-year-old on the caboose was dazed. The 11-year-old back with her mother on the railroad ties took in the situation and set up a howl to me, the strange man, on board an eastern bound train with her little sister and her mother's luggage.

The train was moving even faster. There was but one thing to do. I leaped to the ground, caught the little girl as she was almost thrown to me by a kindly passenger, set her on the ground, then ran for the train, clutched the huge satchel, planted that on the ties and finally by good springing caught up with the caboose and swung myself aboard.

I had done all I could for the poor lady. It was said to see her left behind after waiting all day for the train. She must now take her chances of getting into Fargo tonight by means of the way freight now standing at Castleton. This I reflected as I stood on the rear end of the caboose and looked at the forlorn trio standing on the track in the midst of their luggage, gazing after the receding train.

Then came jolt, jolt, jolt! It was down broken I clung to the guard rail to prevent myself from being thrown off. Quickly the train came to a full stop and didn't move for five minutes, during which time the lady and the little girls got aboard, together with a little fat man and two boys, who had also been distanced in the race. Then the train steamed back to the station and waited a half hour.

I wiped the perspiration from my flushed face, inwardly damned the railroad and rode the 20 miles on the old platform of the caboose. We got to Fargo at a quarter past 7.—Charles Taylor Tatman in Budget.

Nearly Had Baby Spasms.

NAPOLEON, O., June 7, 1894.—Hand Medicine Co.—My baby at three months old had colic so badly we feared spasms. My husband took the drug for "soothing syrup," for it and advised him to try Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. We did so. We have used nearly three bottles, and baby is the most pleasant, bright, laughing baby I ever saw, and I am convinced we owe it all to Dr. Hand's Colic Cure.—Mrs. Arthur Simmons, Sold by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, O., 25c.

Last June, Dick Crawford brought his twelve-months old child, suffering from infantile diarrhoea, to me. It had been wasted at four months old and being sickly everything ran through it like water through a sieve. I gave it the usual treatment in such cases but without benefit. The child kept growing thinner until it weighed but little more than when born, or perhaps ten pounds. I then started the father to giving Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Before one bottle of the 25 cent size had been used, a mark improvement was seen and the continued use cured the child. Its weakness and puny constitution disappeared and its father and myself believe the child's life was saved by this Remedy. J. T. Manzow, M. D., Tannan, Ill. For sale by D. J. Humphrey, Napoleon, Ohio.

There are 5,935 lighthouse stations scattered along the coasts of all civilized lands. Of these England has 817, the United States 503, Canada and Newfoundland 494, and France comes fourth with 444 lights. The whole of Europe has 3,477 lighthouses or stations.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. G. Gander, of Diamond, Mich., we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist Church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding the Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at D. J. Humphrey Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

FREE TRADE.

Trade your old home and hard lot in the East for a Red River Valley farm, where in a few years you gain a competency, which in your old age will be a sure

Stock Raisers, Farmers, Miners, Manufacturers, Merchants.

WILL FIND OPPORTUNITY IN MONTANA!

"The Treasure State."

Persons seeking for localities are invited to investigate the opportunities offered to all in one of the most recent states of the Union. Address the Secretary of the Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minn., Secretary of the Board of Trade, Helena, Mont., Secretary of Trade, Butte, Mont., or F. J. Whitney, G. F. & T. A., G. M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

Notice to Non-Resident Land Owners.

To all Lot and Land Owners and Municipal and Private Corporations that will be Affected by the Ditch Improvement herein designated.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio, July 9, 1894.

In the Matter of Ditch Improvement No. 780, Petitioned for by Wm. Bowerman.

Notice to Land Owners and Others.

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 2nd day of January, 1893, Wm. Bowerman filed a petition with the Auditor of said county, setting out the substance and prayer of which said petition is, that there exist a necessity for the deepening, widening and straightening of a ditch, and praying for the making of such improvement on the following lands and tenements, to-wit: Commencing about 80 rods east and about 60 rods south of the southeast corner of section 34, town 36 north, range 3 east, Henry county, Ohio, in the channel or bed of county ditch No. 822, thence running north and northerly following the channel of said county ditch No. 822, deepening, widening and straightening the same, through sections 34, 37, 35, 18 and 11 of Demas township, until it intersects the Maumee river and thence thence.

That said petition is now pending, and that such proceedings have been duly and legally had, that the Board of Commissioners have found that said improvement is necessary for, and will be conducive to the public health, convenience and welfare, and that the line thereof is on the best route, law, and that as such Auditor of said county, the undersigned has filed the

1st day of August, A. D., 1894, at 9 o'clock A. M., at the Auditor's office, Napoleon, O., for the hearing of said matter and proceeding.

The following appointment thereof has been made to you by the engineer in his report, viz:

OWNER'S NAME.	SECTION.	ACRES.	DESCRIPTION.
Edwin Reid	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
Geo. B. Shultz	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
Edwin C. Reid	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
John H. Shultz	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
J. G. Deshler	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
John H. Shultz	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
Desert State Co.	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
Wm. Reid	4	8	the NW 1/4 of Sec. 34, T. 36 N., R. 3 E., Co. 3, Henry Co., Ohio
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